pience of The N. Y. Tribune.

KINGSTON, Saturday, May 27, 1854. My last letter was necessarily short from the dearth of information; my present bids fair to be shorter, from the

By a return prepared for presentation to the House of Assembly, we find that 233 sugar estates in this island are being carried on for absentee proprietors out of an aggre-cate of \$27 that remain in cultivation. Of the remainder, being carried on for absentee proprietors out of an aggregate of 637 that remain in cultivation. Of the remainder, 125 are being cultivated by resident proprietors, and 39 by resident lessess. Of 248 coffee plantations left in cultivation, 180 are carried on by resident proprietors, 19 by lesses, and 40 on account of absentees. Of 636 pens or cattle farms, 457 are carried on by resident proprietors, 115 for absentees, and 64 by resident lessees. In 1852 it was shown by returns obtained from the several collecting Constables and Clerks of vestries in the island that the amount of expital lost in the island, from the dismantling and throwing out of cultivation of sugar and coffee estates, and cattle torus since 1846, consequent on the passing of the Sagar Duties bill in that year, amounted to considerably more than 12,000,000. Since then the work of deprociation has been going on, and the culture of the staple products is new reduced to the lowest possible scale, short of total annihilation. How can it be otherwise, when the British Government not only permits, but encourages, the influx into Britah markets of the produce of slave labor in competition with the free produce of her own colonies, while she employs no effectual means to put down the accursed slave trade, by which Cuba is continually supplied with stoken labor? As the recent decree of the Spanish thevernment, for the the heration of certain slaves illegally imported into Cuba, and the assurance that the Ritish Government with. With the wicked competition to which the British West India planter has been subjected for the last eight years, how could this ill-used individual afford to give his laborers a fair day's pay for a foir day's afford to give his laborers a fair day's pay for a foir day's afford to give his laborers a fair day's pay for a foir day's afford to give his laborers a fair day's pay for a foir day's afford to give his laborers a fair day's pay for a foir day's and the asteries of the reducfor the last eight years, how could this ill-used individual afrord to give his laborers a fair day's pay for a fair day's work? The thing was not to be expected, and the reduction of the laborer s wager to a shilling, or even intepence—that is, from 25 to 184 cents of your money—a sum totally inadequate for the service required, has had the effect of causing the laboring population to withdraw from estates labor to the settlement and cultivation of their own little homesteads, which have become a peculiar feature in the secial system of Januaica. To the same cause must be the social system of Januaica. states labor to his sectioner and can a peculiar feature in the secial system of Jannica. To the same cause must be attributed the emigration which has been lately goal related to the emigration which has been lately goal goal of laborers from this island, under engagement to work on the Panama Railroad. Many of these laborers, however, have lately returned, disgusted with the Islamus. Here, also, we have a solution to the question: What has caused so repoid a decline in the prosperity of Jamaica? It is not, as pro-Slavery advocates are so foud of asserting—that the nuggers are lazy and went work, but that, from the force of circumstances, the proprietary body are unable to pay them the value of their labor. Even at the low rate of a shilling a day—a sum berely sufficient in this country to enable a laborer to keep soul and body together—there is no lack of laborers on those properties that pay regularly. It is only those who are unable or unwilling to pay that experience difficulty in the ingathering of their harvests.

are unable or unwilling to pay that experience difficulty in the ingathering of their harvests.

The Wheel James a (Copper Mining) Company are progressing in their works, at Charing Cross, in Charendon, where a lode has been intersected at a depth of 30 fathoms below the upper level, with very promising results. A trial of some gossan taken from Prospect Hill, in St. Andrew, has resulted in the discovery that 2 oz., 15 dwt., 11 grs. of fine gold are contained in a tun of ore.

Choices still prevails in some of the midland parishes. In Spanish Town it has been very severe, but is now on the occione. Among the deaths I have to notice that of Bowell Middleton, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected barristers at law on the island. On the retirement of Mr. Justice Stevenson from the Bench of the Supreme Court, the vacant office was offered to Mr. Middleton, but he declined it.

Court, the vacant office was offered to Mr. Maddleton, but he declined it.

Some day in the present week, a Hindoo Coolie was seized in the Parish of Westmoreland by an alligator; and although assistance was at hand, the voracious reptile would not let go his hold, despite the beating to which his scaly hide was subjected, until he had completely bitten off the foo-of his victim. The poor fellow lingered for a short time, and then died in great agony. This is a rare circumstance, as the alligators of this country are arrant cowards. The monster must have been impelled by hunger to make the unwanted attack.

The Mayor of Kingston, the Worshipful Philip Lawrence, has expressed his intention before a Court of Common Council, to resign. His worship leaves for England shortly. It is supposed that the Honorable Edward Jordan will be his successor. Should Mr. Jordan signify his wish to be elected, it is likely he will be closen unanimously, as very few, if any, will venture to oppose him. It is doubtful, however, whether a gentlemen so full of honors will consent to preside over a body of such questionable morality as the Kingston Corporation.

The last few days have been very dusty and hot; but before the heat set in, we had some sensonable showers, and the clouds are lowering while I write.

### OREGON.

We have dates from Oregon to the 15th of May.

JUNE ELECTION.—The coming election, on the propriety of forming a State Government, continues to be the principal topic in the papers. The opposition seems to be strong—at least they make a strong case of it. There were only 8,000 voters in the Territory last election, and it is argued that the entire population cannot be more than

25,000.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Just as we were going to press we learned by a letter from David Birdsey, formerly of this city, that the Indians on Rogue River are fighting among themselves. The Applicate Indians (so-called) have killed Jim, the war-chief of the tribe which caused so much trouble with the whites last year. The prospects are that a general war between the different tribes will ensue. If so, it will save the whites the trouble of externinating them.

[Oregonian.

Thip of the Indian Superintendent .- Gea. Palmer, endent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, has gone to the seathern portion of the Territory on an official visit to the Regue River tribes, and those living along the coast from the mouth of the Umpqua River south to the 42d par-allel, including the Coos, Coquille and Port Orford tribes. His object is first to visit those of the Upper Rogue River, The object is into o van those or the treaty made last fall, near Table Rock, and endeavor to induce them to live together in barmony and commence the cultivation of their lands, and faithfully to observe the treaty which, we learn from Washington, is about to be ratified.

### WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Legislature reassembled on the 10th of April. On The Legislature reasonable the Legislature is the 14th, a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 25th, was laid on the table in the House.

The Probibitory Liquor Law has passed the Council, and will probably pass the House. The law does not go into effect until approved by the people.

### THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from Henolulu to the 22d of April.

The Legislature of the Island assembled on the 5th of April. The House of Nobles has 25 members, including the King, Queen and four Ministers, of whom three are foreigners. All the other members are natives. The lower House has 27 members, including eight foreigners.

The King made a speech to his Parliament, and the Ministers of Foreign Relations, Finance and Public lustration have rendered long and interesting reports, giving full statistics for the year 1853.

E. H. Allen, Minister of Finance, recommends that the port be freed from all restrictions on commerce, and that no specific exemption be made of duty on imports. He gives the arrivals of merchant vessels thus: 1850, 469; 1851, 446; 1852, 235; 1853, 195.

He recommends extension of the city into the harbor, and encouragement of steam navigation.

R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations, makes a lengthy report and reviews the Hawaiian diplomacy of the last year in full. He reports peace with all nations, but there appears to be a feeling that they do not stand exactly right with France.

Wellie anys: For the financial years 1842 and 1843,

last year in full. He reports pone with a hand exactby right with France.

Wyllie says: "For the financial years 1842 and 1843,
our whole revenues were calculated at \$42.842.77; in only
eight years, with all our inexperience and defective admininstation, chiefly through the impulse of foreign commerce, they amounted to \$315,759.84 for the years 1850
and 1851, at which rate of increase, in twenty years hence,
our yearly revenues, going on as we are, and on our present basis of taxation, ought to be nearly \$1,200,000.

Again: "As as for the adoption of the Maine Law in
this Kingdom in the present state of our revenue, which I
shall show hereafter, no man of practical, sound sense
would recommend it."

would recommend it.

We have compiled the following statistics from the year 1813, from the inferent reports:

One hundred and nineteen foreigners were naturalized;
53 of them were Americans.

Sales of 12,011 acres of public land were made for

Seles of 12,011 acres of public land were made to \$13,065.

Licenses amounted to \$26,769.

There are 423 public free schools with native teachers, who teach in the Hawaiian tongue, of these 344 are Protestant schools, and 79 Catholic. The children taught number 12,203, or about 35 to a school. The expense of these schools was \$21,256 for the year. The Superintendent of Public Instruction in his report, says: "Of the "whole number of pupils in our free schools, the average "for three terms last year, was 12,205; and 517 for those in the schools, and we have 12,722. The ages of our pupils are generally from four to sixteen years. No account is made here of the numerous Sunday Schools for "both adults and children."

In addition to the public schools there are nine private schools. The natives are auxious to learn English, and it is said that they who do not learn it will soon be strangers on their own soil.

peaceable possession of his voisel. He afterward took the mutineers on board.

A lively war has been raging in Huahine. An extensive battle took place between the hostille factions, and seven killed and twenty wounded testified the stubborness of the fight. King Tenrurai romained complete master of the field and of his exemises.

### FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

We have dates from Valparaiso to April 30. Valparaiso has been visited by heavy rains, which has

Valparaiso has been visited by heavy rains, which has done great injury.

The American bank Emily Taylor, which sailed on the 2ch of March for New-Bedford direct, with 5,000 barrels of oil, was not many days at sea, when symptoms of mutiny broke out, and shertly afterward the Captain discovered in augur hole bored in the ship's side, nearly opposite the lathoard main swifter, about two feet below the water-line. He immediately returned to port, and with assistance from the U. S. storeship Fredonia placed the crew in irons, until the matter was investigated by the U. S. Consul, which ended in two of the crew being allowed to return to duty and the rest confined in irons, until they could be sent to the United States for trial.

The Lima Foreign News gives the following details of the melancholy loss of seven hundred and thirty-one Peruvian troops:

the melancholy loes of seven handred and thirty-one Peruvian troops:

The Pertivian transport Mercedes, bound from Casma to Callao, with about eight hundred troops on board, struck upon a rock near the mouth of Casma harbor on the morning of the let inst. The Mercedes was accompanied by the Government steamer Rimac, the officers of which rendered every possible assistance, but without effect. The Mercedes went down soon after she struck —carrying with her seven hundred and thirty-one persons. A difficulty had taken place between the Peruvian Government and the French Minister, owing to the murder of a man who had placed himself under French protection. On the 8th the minister lowered his flag and went on board the frigate La Forte. Private advices inform us that the matter is likely to be arranged.

A decree was lately passed prohibiting them from carrying arms into the interior, but by the exertions of the United States Minister, it has been modified as far as regards United States differed.

The Kussian frigate Aurorica.

The Kussian frigate Aurorica sailed on the 20th of April on a cruise.

H. M. Gieste President arrived from the Island of

H. B. M. frigate President arrived from the Island of Sen Lerenzo on the 9th.

The Ressian ship Eagle of Prussia had arrived at Callao April 23, from the Chinchas, with a cargo of guane.

### NEW-GRANADA AND ISTHMUS NEWS.

NEW-GRANADA AND ISTHMUS NEWS.

From The Astinwall Courier, May 31.

The principal topic of interest that has been before the public of the Isthmus during the past fortnight, is the revolution started apparently by Gen. Melo.

It is about as farcical an affair as we have watched during our residence here. In the first place, we are told on every hand that efforts are being made in the capital to raise an emeute against the legitimate Government. The President, his Secretaries, and the entire Congress are fully posted as to those movements—and the matter is allowed to progress, notwithstanding the open declaration of its projectors, until an upstart soldier, quite recently transformed from a regimental Colonel to a General, having secured the majority of the troops in the city garrison (who were fired of doing nothing.) in his favor, with the understanding, or at least without the opposition of the President, impurisons the entire Government, and took possession of the city.

Herrera, Arosemena and several others then flee, and having found retuge in a small town in the interior, they establish the substitute government, and issue exceeding grandiloquent declarations concerning the salvation of the sovere guty of the Republic by Gen. Herrera.

Gen. Melo and his opponent are each endeavoring to obtain the adherence of different sections and different leaders, in which the opponents have been more successful than the nominel Dictator.

The information from the capital and vicinity is mostly obtained from the messengers of the Dictator, and but little reliance is placed in them.

The principal items of news that may be depended upon, however, are these.

Generals Herrera and Mosquera were, at last advices,

Generals Herrera and Mosquera were, at last advices, but a few miles distant from Bogota, about to unite their forces and to make an attack upon Melo, at the capital. Their united strength was about fifteen thousand men. Their pretended motto is, "the support of the legitmate "Government and the present Constitution."

Our dates from Carthagena are to the 20th, but there was nothing stirring in Carthagena; the news was from the interior

A bulktin received from Carthagena, dated May 16,

the interior.

A built in received from Carthagena, dated May 16, states that the Province of Neiva was in arms, under Jose Hilane Lopez—that Julio Asholeda and Pastor Ospina had raised forces in the Canton of Guano—that the Governor appointed for Mariquita by the Dictator, had been taken and confined in Guaduas.

The whole movement on the part of the Obando party is very singular; there is no such thing as solving it—how he could succumb so rendily to Molo, and yet be so apparently opposed to him is unaccountable.

The subject of the erection of a Federal State on this Ishmus, is regain under agitation in all parts of the country. It is high time something was done in the matter. We have actual government neither here nor in Panama. Business is in a bad state, in consequence of this condition of affairs in Panama—and many parties, both foreigners and patives, are leaving that city.

An endeavor is being made to secure a church edifice in this city, and public preaching is listened to every Sunday, both morning and evening, by a considerable congregation.

New York as in Panama; the manner of securing it, that appears to us feasible, is that of a notice upon each ticket, which insures that any party who pays the subscription desired, will be entitled to the advantage of the Hospital at Panama; and that all such parties, if delayed after the departure of the steamer for which they are ticketed, by sickness, shall be entitled to travel on the same ticket, in every of the same Commany's steamers, whenever they are

### RIO GRANDE.

RIO GRANDE.

The Browneille Floz, of the 20th May, complains very loudly of the outrages being committed by the Indians in various parts of the State. Besides those which we have already recorded, he says:

"The proceedings of a public meeting held a short distance above this will reconst another. At La Bobeda men have been killed, and at Santa Gertrudes, and five more at a rancho between Elo Grande City and Corpus Christi, and every day but brings additional accounts.

The following correspondence gives more particulars. It is dated Nealeville, May 13:

"Yesterday a man from Baston saw some Indians in the act of cutting up a cow which they had killed near the rancho. He gave notice to the people of the rancho, and five men went out to see about the matter. They came upon the Indians unperceived, and one of the party fired upon an Indian, who tell, but subsequently crawled of into the chap paral, the rest of the Indians fled, and the Mexicans began to collect the spoil, when the Indians ralled and the Mexicans ran, leaving one man badly wounded and with an empty gun. Another was wounded in the hip by an arrow, but not so badly but that he could run. The other wounded man not making his appearance a larger party sailied out to search for him, but owing to the darkness could not find him. This morning the search was resumed, and the man was found dead, having three wounds, two with arrows and one inflicted with his own kniee, and by this time the Indians must have recrossed the river, as there could not be found any traces of them on this side.

"We are here determined to declare war on our own."

### MR. UPHAM'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I have just read the clear and able speech of Mr. Upham of Massachusetts, in the House of Representative on the Compromises of the Constitution. It lays have the iniquity of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in a stronger light than any other speech or editorial I have persuad. From Mr. Unhamps, asympton it appears that the rused. From Mr. Upham's exposition it appears that the Slavery question was settled by the Colonies before the United Sates Constitution was formed—the South consenting to Territorial freedom, and the North consenting to the TAHITI.

By the arrival of the brig Heloise, we have news from Tehlif to the 24 April.

On the nights of the 27th and 28th a portion of the crew and began to pillage and to try to get at the liquors. The and began to pillage and to try to get at the liquors. The captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took all the nutineers, imprisoned them, and gave the captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some difficulty took captain sent for the police, who after some life to the figures. Territorial freedom, and the North consenting to the return of fagitives. Territorial freedom, and the North consenting to the return of fagitives. Territorial freedom, and the North consenting to the return of fagitives. Territorial freedom by prohibitory law is now abolished by the almost unanimous vote of the South, and the restoration of fagitives. Territorial freedom, and the North consenting to the return of fagitives. Territorial freedom by prohibitory law is now abolished by the almost unanimous vote of the South, and the restoration of fagitives. Territorial freedom by prohibitory law is now abolished by the almost unanimous vote of the South, and the restoration of fagitives. Territorial freedom by prohibitory law is now abolished by the almost unanimous vote of the South, and the restoration of fagitives. Territorial freedom by prohibitory law is now abolished by the almost unanimous vote of the South, and the restoration of

I rejoice in the indications of a union of the friends of freedom from all parties. Let party names and all issues become obsolete, and Froedom or Slavery on this continent be the only issue till that question is settled.

Non-Yerk, June 6, 1814.

D. S. P.

EMIGRATION TO NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribung Sin: I am receiving letters from the West, asking for information respecting the new Territories, that I am unable to answer. It is important that all the existing information necessary for the guidance of emigrants should be published without delay, and that additional information, as gained, should be laid before the public immediately.

The whole country is alive on the subject. Men of wealth and some of moderate means are disposed to make investments in the "Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Com-' pany," not merely from patriotic considerations, but as profitable investments. A retired merchant in this City, who is worth about fifty thousand dollars, told me a day or two since that he purposed subscribing ten thousand dollars

to the Company.

An educated man in Ohio has written twice, and is very anxious for immediate information, as he is determined to start for Kansas the moment he has correct intelligence, without waiting for organized emigration at the East. He

I wish to know two things, and indeed more occur to "I wish to know two things, and indeed more occur to me: 1st. At what point on the Missouri River ought we to land! 2d. At what piace or places are colonies to be established this summer; and at what distance from Mis-souri River! 3d. Has any Company made, or does any intend to make arrangements for enigrants to go by the Ohio River to St. Louis, and thence on! 4th. If not, is there any house or agency at St. Louis, presenter prospec-tive, for forwarding passengers from that city! He has a copy of a "Report of the Committee of the "Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company," and she Tre-

"Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, and what THE TRIBUNE has published, but more definite information is

THE CASE OF THE BARK JONES OF SALEM.

We are indebted to the Hon. N. G. Upham, American

We are indebted to the Hon. N. G. Upham, American Cemmissioner in London, for a pamphlet copy, printed in London, of his opinion in the case of the bark Jones, Capt. Gilbert of Salem, seized at St. Helena, Sept. 14, 1840, by Lieut. Littlehales of Her Majesty's ship Dolphin, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade. Mr. Upham, it will be remembered, is the American Commissioner under the Convention of the 8th of February, 1853, to settle disputed claims between the United States and Great Britain. Under this Convention the owners of the bark Jones are claimants on the British Government for indemnity. The case was recently argued before the Commissioners could not agree, and their written opinions, with the necessary papers, were furnished to the umpire appointed under the Convention, for his final decision.

Judge Upham's opinion is very able, and, as it appears to us, perfectly conclusive, in favor of the claimants. From his clear statement of the facts, it appears, that the bark Jones, owned by P. J. Farnbana & Co. of Salem, sailed from Boston in March, 1840, with a valuable assorted cargo, for a trading evage upon the coast of Africa. Arriving at Ambricz on the 17th of June, she landed and dispered of a considerable part of her cargo, received on board a quantity of African produce, and sailed for Loando, on the same coast. On her passage, she was boarded and overhauled, in violation of her flag, by the British brig of war Water Witch, but, after examination of her papars and cargo, was permitted to go on ber voyage. From Loando she sailed again for Ambreiz, and theuce sailed with more produce to St. Helena. She was regularly entered at the Custom-House and remained there twenty-one days, discherging and receiving cargo, when she was seized by Lieut. Littlehales of Her Mejesty's ship Dolphin, and teken to Siera Leone for adjustion, on charge of being engaged in the slave trade. Though the captain of the Jones was not allowed to go in his own vessel to Sierra Leone, and there was nobody to defend the

Licut. Littlehales charges, yet a British Court dismissed both charges, as without foundation, declaring there was "no probable cause of seizure," and that a case so free even from suspicion," was never seen before by the Court. But apparently to avoid throwing the cost of the seizure on Lieut. Littlehales, another charge was ruised against the captain of the dones—that of resistance to fair inquiry into the character and employment of his vossel.

This was founded on the captain's not exhibiting his papers, in the first place, to Lieut. Littlehales in the streets of St. Helena: and in the second place, in not doing it to Mr. Marray, an officer of the Dolphin, on board the Jones. In reply to this, Capt. Gilbert says that he told both of these officers, when they called for his papers, that they were at the Custom-House and at the American Consul's Office, where they were deposited on the arrival of the these officers, when they called for his papers, that they were at the Custom-House and at the American Consul's Office, where they were deposited on the arrival of the bark at St. Helena. The last demand for the papers, by Mr. Murray, on board the Jones, was on Saturday evening, and Capt. Gilbert informed that officer that it was too late to get his papers that evening, but that on Monday he would get them and show thom. On attempting to go on board his bark on Monday, with his papers, Capt. Gilbert found her in possession of the officers of the Dolphin, who threattened to fire upon him if he attempted to board her. So he was absolutely prevented from exhibiting his papers, and the vessel was taken off to Sierra Leone and condemned in costs, for the failure of the captain to do what he was prevented by violence from doing.

From this structurent of facts Judge Upham argues conclusively, as it seems to us, that the British Government are justly liable for all duclages accruing in this case from the misconduct of their agent, Lieut. Littlehales. Yet ever since April, 1841, when this case was first had before the British Government, by order of our own Government, the British Ministers have either neglected to give it any attention, or have endeavered to throw off the blame on Capt. Gilbert. For three and a half years they utterly neglected even to reply to an urgent letter addressed to them on this subject. Now at length the case is committed to the decision of commissioners.

Horneste Mcreer in Asstrabela County—Man Shot—Body Found—Great Excitement.—An old bachelor by the name of Lyman Satiis, living some six miles from Jefferson, Ashtabala County, and who was well off in the world, had a fine farm well stocked, lived in his hease alone, and carried on his farm himself. About four weeks ago the old man was missing and his house closed up. Not hearing anything from him the neighbors got alarmed, broke into his house, found an awful stench arising from meat, maggoty mirk and a dead pet porcupine. The alarm became general, and the whole county turned out hast Thursday to look for the missing man, supposing him murdered and his body concealed. Near one of the fonces, running across his back lot, his bedy was found buried in the ground, the corpse lying on its back, and so near the surface that one of its knees protunded out. The multitude were called together around the murdered man, and the excitement became intense. His body was examined, and it appeared a rifle ball had been put through his vital parts. The Coroner's Jary found that the deceased came to his death by a ball, which passed in immediately above the hip, on the left side, and lodged is the opposite breast, vindicating that he was shot while on horseback. This seems not to have killed him, for his face was bruised and head beaten in, as if with a club. Suspicious immediately fell upon one of his neighbors, who had been seen plowing with decased's cattle, and otherwise meddling with his property. The crowd immediately surrounded his house, and demanded his surrender. He was arrested, taken to jail, and was to be examined, vesterday. These facts show a very clear case of murder in the first degree, but it is very doubtful if an Ashtabala Jury can be found who will hang the marderer, unless he should be a Bonglas man, which is not a supposable case.

(Cleveland Plaindealer, June 6.

# First Evening Edition.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

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1	Sales at the Stock Exchange JUNE 9.
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### FIRES.

FIRE IN ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTT-STCOND-ST. At a late hour Thursday night the large building situated on Fourth-av. and One Hundred and Thirty-second-at. was discovered to be on fire in the cupola, and in a few moments the whole structure was enveloped in flames. A large number of firemen with their apparatus were soon en the ground, but despite their exertions the building was almost entirely destroyed. Through the exertions of the firemen the buildings in the immediate vicinity were saved

The origin of the fire is unknown, although it is supposed to have been struck by lightning during the storm.

Company, but was unoccurried. Loss about \$10,000. Fully insured.

Twenty-five are companies were present, ave of which belonged to Westchester County.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

shished in your paper this morning.

The factory at present occupied by the Union India Runber Company is on Fourthess, from One Hundred and Twenty-eight to One indired and Twenty-eight to One indired and Twenty whather, and they have sustained no damage on the face.

Your, he., SHEPARD, Treasurer.

Jan. 9, 1934.

At least one-half of the world do not know the meaning If the words that head this article. "Economy in food," they would say, with a stare, "what do you mean? I must buy bread, and I get a precious little loaf for a sixpence, but I can't get any bigger one. I cannot do without mest, and that is awful dear; only think, eighteen peace a pound for beef and mutton! As for · lamb, why, poor folks can't touch that; but I must have meat, for I am a hard-working man, and I can't eat meat all the time without potatoes to fill up, and who ever heard of such a price as they are now? and cabbage, and all such truck, is just as dear. I should like to see your economy if you had to buy food for a family." So you should, so you may, if you will come where we

eat. We believe that a man can work hard, and yet eat no meat. Certainly, there is no need of his making a perfeet carniverous animal of himself; and he can eat without running every day to the butcher to get it fresh. Hard-working farmers cat salted beef and pork, and seldom touch fresh meat except at the annual butchering times. It is not good economy for a poor man to buy fresh meats at any time.

As for potatoes, nine-tenths of them at this time in this

city are not wholesome food, and they are the dearest article that is sold for the sustenance of man. The prices that old potatoes are retailed at is equal to five cents a pound, and those from Bermuda eight cents, and the little, pound, and those from the watery, precocious, unhealthy things called "new pota-toes," are sold at a price equal to twelve cents per pound. At the same time, good family flour is sold for six cents, and yet everybody cries "what a dreadful price!" But there is cheaper food than flour; not only more economical, but more healthy, particularly for a variation of diet. One thing is the various preparations of Indian corn—the poorest of all is the meal ground almost as fine as flour, which almost spoils it for bread. Then there is the article known at the Sputh and West, where it is extensively used, under the name of hominy. Here it is called samp, and is sold at about \$2.50 a bushel, and one bushel is worth more than four bushels of potatoes. It is a good, palitable, wholesome, economical food. But a more generally acceptable article is called hominy here; at the West, grits. The first is bulled corn, the grains left nearly whole; the latter is hulled corn, cracked into grains about the size of bird-seed shot, or coarse gunpowder. It are cooked by seaking and slow boiling for hours, in clear water, and when eaten as a substitute for vegetables, with ment, are sensoned with salt and a very little butter. Both are very good with meat gravy, or with sugar or mo-lasses. By the bye, sugar and molasses are the cheapest articles of food in New-York, and children should be allowed a free use of them upon the score of economy.

Another article is the kiln dried sweet corn, which,

though more expensive than either of the two preceeding articles, is nevertheless more economical than meat, poand it is acceptable to almost every palate that appreciates

corn when in the roasting ear.

Another cheap wholesome food is wheat grits. At present, owing to the advance in grain, this preparation is much higher than common, but cheaper than flour, and

Hecker, very largely, and of course sold to somebody that knows how to live in this City. Dry beans and pens are also articles that should enter

much more into the consumption of all who study econ-emy in food. We believe that a dollar's worth of either would go further than six dollars' worth of fresh meat, or

butcher's meat, and as with rice, if you add sugar to them,

mankind have got so wedded to that old round of bread, ment, petatoes, that they do not appear to know, and much more do anything eise. Yes, they do one thing more; they grumble at the high prices of their favorite food, and yet keep right along the same old-beaten track made by folly, and traveled by her votaries.

### THE AGRICULTURE OF PALESTINE.

In no part of the civilized world where a productive soil abounds, is the condition of agriculture at a lower ebb than in the country about Jerusalem. The city is largely inhabited by Jews, many of whom are pensioners of their brethren in all the rest of the world. They tre miscrably poor, indolent, and without employment. The country round about is in possession of the Arabs who hate the Christians much and the Jews more. The Arabs, are the worst farmers in the world. Their implements of husbandry are so rude and primitive that a sample of them

It is supposed by many that the lands of Palestine are generally of the poorest character for the purpose of the husbendman. Nothing could be further from the truth. The country possesses a great liversity of climate, owing to the variation in elevation. The Valley of the Jordan, at the level of the Dead Sen, is 1,312 feet below the Mediterranean, while the Mountain of Lebanon rises above the line of perpetual snow, which is at 9,300 feet above the sea, so that here is eternal winter, while the Valley of the Jordan is a perpetual tropical climate, and between these variations of altitude there are all the varieties of productions of the temperate zones. The soil is generally a calcareous, light-colored loam in the interior, particularly near Jerusalem, and near the sea shore it is of a dark red loam, and on the plains of Sharon very productive, yielding three crops a year of such things as will ripen within that space. The soil produces good wheat, and corn, oats, potatoes, &c., about equal to the average crops of Connecticut. Cotton has been produced here in quality and product per sere equal to the best upland plantations in this

grapes in particular are very superior, while peaches, pemegranates, apricots, plams, olives, figs, oranges, and melons, are rich and abundant.

Altogether, the climate and soil, and the productions. make it a most desirable country for a residence. The rich lands near Jaffa can be bought for a sam equal to about six or eight dollars an English acre.

to appreciate and cultivate such a soil and make the productions profitable and homes in such a climate pleasant and beautiful. The country is in possession of the Arabs, who in point of civilization are but a small remove above the wild Indians of this continent. From time to time missionary efforts have been made in

Palestine, both by English and Americans, with one universal degree of success—that was to make no converts, but embitter the bigots against those who were trying to tell them of a better religion than their own.

liorate the condition of the inhabitants of Palestine. Seven Americans, with improved plews and other tools, and American seeds, located upon a piece of land seven miles from Jerusalem, one mile from Bethlehem, and made preparations for farming after the American system. Their location was in the valley of Artos, upon the very

site of one of the gardens of Solomon.

Their friends in the city were much opposed to their govegetables; in short, making a perfect American farm.

The operations, instead of exciting the jealousy of the Arabs, aroused them to a state of surprise, and the news of what the Americans at Solomon's garden were doing, and what wonderful tools they were using, and how peaceable and quiet they were, never saying anything about their religion, flew on the wings of the wind, and visitors came to look and wonder, from far and near. The operations of the carpenter and blacksmith were not among the least sources of wonder. The rapid manner in which he heated his iron, and here. his iron, and hammered it into just such shape as he de-sired, was beyond the comprehension of the simple-minded

One day the farm received a visit from twenty-five Sheiks, who inspected all the tools and the way they were used, and the effect produced, and looked at the growing erope, so much beyond anything they had ever seen produced re, and then turned their heads together to consult upon the wenders they had witnessed. The conclusion was that these people must possess a very superior kind of religion, as that is the standard upon which they base all their estimates of character. They made applications at once for several of their sons to serve as apprentices to learn American farming, and did not even object that they should be taught the principles of American religion; for surely, said they, it must be a good religion, as these are very good people, and God blesses their labor beyond any

other in all Palestine.

It would have been dangerous now for any one to molest the American farmers, since they had all the Sheiks and principal men in the country on their side, and anxious for their success and influence. The Jews, too, began to think it would be better for them to cultivate such a fruitful soil than starve in the city, as many of them have done, and they began to apply for situations as laborers, notwithstanding the priests always taught them that it well derogatery to the national character of the He-brews to till the soil. Though, if they had undertaken it by themselves, they would not have been permitted by the Arabs, who hust them as they would wild beasts. But, under the protection of the American farmers, the Arabs will permit them to labor, and it is now a matter of serious iscussion among those who know of the success of this enterprise, whether the most feasible plan for colonizing the Jews in Palestine is not to make them cultivators of its rich soil.

Owing to some difficulty which arose in regard to the title of the land, they commenced upon in the Valley of Artos, the little colony moved last year to the Plains of Sharon, where they have got a permanent location, and the number consists now of ten Americans, male and female, and two Germans.

One of the number was in our office a few days since,

from whom we derived these facts. He speaks in most encouraging terms of the success of the agricultural project, and ultimately, by that means, of an influence upon the inhabitants, that will eventually result in great good.

This effort has been made through the liberality of a few Christians in this City, and by the same spirit that actuated the first movers in the work, immense benefits may be conferred upon that country. All that is wanted to make it a desirable country for the emigrants of Europe is an increase of the present colony sufficient to form a nucless or rallying-point, and more extended operations, and a gradual drawing in of the resident population to adopt the same modes of producing the varied and profitable products of the soil.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-IN CHAMBERS. - Before Judges CLERKE. Herry Coursen agt. Issae O. Coursen and another.
This case was tried some time since and reported. It
was bronch by a mother to dissolve the marriage of her con. Judg
ment ordering the marriage of detendants null and wold.
John Crickton and others agt. Joseph Ingermil and others.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ILLEGALLY CARRYING OFFICE STATES OF A VESSEL.

Capt. Wakeman, formerly of the steamship New World, were arrested vesterday, by Deputy Marshal Horton, on a charge of having carried off said steamer four or fives ago, while she was in the castedy, on an attachment of the Sheriff. The New World, at the time of the attachment being served, was roady for California, and Cogt. W. It is said, put the Sheriff's officer on shore and proceeded, on his destination, to see.

# MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ......JUNE 9.

Arrived.

Bark Dromo, (of Warren.) Thompson, Ma'anzas 10 ds., sugar to Grisnell Minturu & Co.
Schr. W. M. Clear, (Br.) Petty, Harbor Island, Rahamss, 19 ds., fout to J. S. Miller. The ship Remittance, of New-York, Moese, fon.
Baltimore for Matanzas, with 600 times coal, went ashors on the night of the zlist May on Electhura Recf. vessel and cargo total low. The Captain and Mate and Il seamen arrived at this port in the W. H. Clear. June 2 lst. 29 % lon. 75 23, spoke brig Grand Turk, from Previdence for Matanzas. June 7, off Cape May, suw brig Lamarine bound. N.

Ess. Newley Small, Attakapsa 32 ds., sugar to Lane & West-

bound N.
Schr. Een Nevis. Small, Attakapas 32 da., ongar to Lane & WestMay 50, in the Gulph Stream, in a gair from N.E., carried away jib.
beam, lost Sying jib. &c.
Schr. Abolus, (Br.) Subbs, Port-an-Prince 13 da., logwood and coffee to H. &. W. Delatichi, June 1, lat. 31 21, ion. 71 12, spoke brig
"Aldeber," of Waldoboro, from Portland for St. Macks.
Schr. May, (of New Liuven, Mers, Matanas 10 da., pine-apples to
J. & T. Pearsail.
Schr. C. A. Greiner, (of Philadelphia,) Metts, Jacksonville 12 da.,
lamber to S. Helmes.

amber to S. Holmes.

Schr. Sanniel Rankin, (of Rockland.) Brown, Attakapas 35 ds.

unsar to J. T. White.

BELOW—Ship Fly Away, (clipper.) Sewall, Canton Feb. 25, teas

nd sliks. Also, ship Zarich, (pkt.) Rich, Havre May 10, mdse. and

ass to W. Whiteck, Jr. WIND-During the day S.W. and fresh



FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY. FRIDAY, June 9-2 P. M Ashes-The market is heavy; sales of Pots at \$5 75 and

Pearls \$5 50. COTTON-Our market still favors the buyer. PLOUR AND MEAL-Our market for Western and State

Flour is 121 w 25c. lower, with only a moderate home de-The low grades are freely offered, but the current price being above shippers' limits, the transactions are light. Canadian is heavy and freely offered; sales 2,300 bbls., at 88 in bend, and \$9 621 choice, duty paid. The sales of Western Canal are 3,800 bbls., at \$3 50 2 \$8 62 for Bogus

State: \$8 62; @ 89 for common to straight State; \$9 12; @ \$9 50 for mixed to fancy Michigan and common to good Southern Flour is heavy, and 194c. lower; sales of 700 bbls. at \$9 122 \$9 50 for mixed to good straight brands Baltimore, &c., &c. Rye Flour and Corn Meal steady. GRAIN-Our Wheat market is heavy, especially for the common qualities, and is freely officed. We have only to

note a sale of 1,200 bush, red Tennesce at \$2 06. Rye is steady at \$1 25; Oats are without change; Corn s 2c. better and in fair demand; sales 32,000 bush. at 82 3 84c. for Western mixed: 78 282c. for unsound and 81 2 sale, for round yellow.

WHISKY-A lower market; sales 140 bbls. Prison at

PROVISIONS-The market for Pork continues heavy at \$13 37 for Mess, and \$12 124 2812 37 for Prime. Beef tends upward, and is in small stock, at \$15 25 3 \$15 50 for repacked Chicago, and \$10 25 3 \$10 75 for Country Mess; Prime is out of market. Prime Mess firm at \$27.

Cut Meats are stondy; sales of Hams at 6428c. and Shoulders 4525c.; sales of 40 casks rough short Middles at 6c. Lard is steady at 9 89 je. Butter is steady at 12 j 16c, for Ohio and 16 8 19c. for State. Cheese quiet at

NEW-HAMPSHIRE-Governor's Message .- We have received the Message of the new Governor of New-Hampshire. He treats of various topics, but we cannot find that he says anything in reference to Nebrasha. We have looked carefully under the only two heads of the Message where the subject would be likely to be treated, namely: the National Administricture of the Message where the Subject would be likely to be treated, namely: the National Administricture of the Message where the Subject would be back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and a market. Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and Ar. 6th, back Wyman, Harrington Rio Grande and

tration, and the State Prison, and we find to allusio to it. The Governor evidently fights shy of that quee

### BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

FROM TEXAS.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 9, 1854.

uthern Mail this morning brings us New-Orleans

The Southern Mail this morning the papers of Saturday last.
Gaiveston dates to the 31st nilt. continue to mention numerous Indian outrages.

Capt. Grainger writes from Fort Merrill that within a week past the Indians had done more damage than in the previous three years.

The Brazos River was three niles wide at Houston, and great damage to the crops was anticipated.

RETURN OF A FUGIFIVE SLAVE.

BATTINORS, Friday, June 9, 1854.

The steamship Florida on her last trip to Savannah tool back a fugitive slave, who had escaped in the Charlestos steamer Nishville, and was trunsferred at sea to the Florida.

### XXXIIId CONGRESS ..... First Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FAULKNER announced the death of his colleague,
June 7, on Monday last, being the fifth member who
had died since the commencement of the present Con-

The deceased was 51 years of age. He passed a high culogium on his public and private character, and offered resolutions expressive of regret because of the death of Mr. Snodgrass; providing for wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days, and for a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the family of the deceased.

As a further mark of respect, he moved that the House allown.

adjourn.

Mr. LETCHER, who had enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Spodgrass, added a few words of deserved tribute, when the House adjourned. NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE-BRISK

TRADE AT HEADQUARTERS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 7, 1854. You have no doubt been notified by telegraph, ere this, of the result of ballotting here to-day for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Shortly after the Legislature assembled, the roll of the House was called and every member elect presented his credentials. The ballot for Speaker shows that every member voted. There were three hundred and ten votes cast. F. R. Chase (Administration Democrat) had 156, and M. W. Tappan (Free-Soil

and Whig) had 153; scattering (Barke) 1. The Burke Democrats "caved in" to the Admini tion, much to the surprise and consternation of their lead-er, Edmund Burke, and voted for Chase. Burke is here and did all he could to prevent it. The Hunkers are in high glee. They have got more than they expected. Some further facts will show how it was done.

An ex-Surveyor of the port of Portsmouth under Polk,

the retired from office with an old claim against the Government, represents a town on the banks of the Piscataqua. He has recently met with a sudden conversion. hortly after the March election he came out strong for Burke, and against the Administration in general, and Harry Hibbard in particular. He became quite active until about ten days since when he had a sudden call to visit Washington, whither he went. He appeared in his sent, to-day, and voted for the Administration Speaker! He says he get his claim and showed a check upon the United States Treasury of five hundred dollars! Col. Whipple, chief scullion of the Kitchen Cabinet at

Washington, is here with plenty of money to buy up every man who is in the market. Urish Lamprey, guano Commissioner, whose head

quarters is between New-York City and the White House, and one of Gov. Martin's Council, is here, braging that he has bought up from Whigs, and that he could have had six if he wanted them.
Gen. Penselee, Collector of the Custom-House at Box

ton, and Robert Means, Isaac N. Center, and others of his inspectors, are here working hard.

Harry Hibbard has been here, and having accomplished his work has left for Washington.

The Whigs and Free-Soilers are united and firm in their

opposition to the Nebraska villainy. The election of Mr. Chase as Speaker is not considered a test question here, as many members were supposed to be governed in their as many numbers were supposed to be a votes by personal considerations. At an eurly day, a votes by personal considerations will be presented, series of Anti-Nebraska recolutions will be presented, when the Legislature will present a very differ from that shown to-day. The Administration, it is be lieved, will not show a respectable minority. The resolu-

tions will be the real test question. The entire Democracy, officials and others, are centered in Concord. It appears as lively here now as in Broadway. The Hon. N. B. Baker, Governor elect, will be inaugurated to-morrow, when there will be a great display. He is quite popular. After organizing, the Legislature adjourned. More anon.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 8, 1854,

It is generally believed that there are Anti-Nebraska democrats enough to carry the resolutions of Mr. Flanders

through the House handsomely.

The new Governor, Hon. N. B. Baker, hasejust taken the oath of office and is now reading his message, an advance copy of which I am permitted to send you. will perceive that Gov. Baker fails to endorse the Nebras ka infamy. It is reported here that he has been opposed to the measure from the beginning to the end. I cannot yet tell what effect it will have upon the democracy here, but I know they have not expected he would endorse the iniquity. The mail is about leaving and I must close.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Clyde, from Greenock—Mr. Forsyth, Mrs. Burk,
Burk, G. Stewart, W. Bredle, J. Unsworth, W. F. White and list
T. H. Henderson, S. Quait, J. Rogan, M. Rogan, Miss E. Rogan,
Stein, M. Stein, S. Allen, Miss litchson, A. A. Drumond, A. Cro
Miss McGowan, H. Decor and lady.
In ship Husser, from Liverpod—Mr. L. Thompson, Miss E. Brig
Is pocket ship Decua Queen, from London and Portsmouth—Mr.
Voung and haly, Mrs. Young, Miss Bywentte, Mrs. L. Blonds and
children, Mrs. Macky, J. Portonan and lady, R. Price, W. Dowli,
W. Binkley, J. Parsons, A. Mowhray, Miss Mowbray, D. Holl
My. Binkley, J. Parsons, A. Mowhray, Miss Mowbray, D. Holl
ady and 2 children, D. Buss, lady, servant and 8 children, G. Russe
S. Glarigetts, F. Adams, E. Shephard, Dr. Hobbs,
In salv, W. H. Clear, from Harbor Island, Bahamas—Capt. Mos.
W. J. Perkins, and 11 scaunen of ship Remittance.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ......Jenz 9.

Cleared this Forenoor Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamships—Black Warrior, Builock, Havana and Mobile, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Curlew, (Br.) Sampson, St. Thomas, E. Canard.

Ship—Shamrock, Doane, New-Orleans, W. & J. T. Tayscott & Co. Brigs—Sea Belle, Berry, Georgetown, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Ameebuny, Gould Talbot Co. Md. J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schooners—Partick Henry, Turnell, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowders, Amy W. Leeds, Smith City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; Emersia, Bessett, Boston, S. W. Lewis,

Sloops—H. Gibbs, Crampton, Warcham, J. H. Havens; Rienzi, Burfes, Newport, master; Aurora, Case, Norwich, J. H. Havens; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, master.

Ship Occan (Queen, (packet.) Smith, London and Portsmouth May, mise, and 660 pars to Griswold, Morgan & Wiley. Crossed the sanks in lat. 45; saw a large number of icebergs; had a pilot on our d days, with fogs and calms.

Schr. New York Packet, (of Machias) Tdompson, Jacksonville 10 a, jumber to S. H. Rockenbaugh.

Schr. Orianna, Tuthilf, Richmond 4 ds., mdse. to C. H. Pierson Schr. Orlands, (of New-Haven.) Hardy, Baracoa May 25, Schr. Dwight Davidson, (of New-Haven.) Hardy, Baracoa May 25, fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

SAILED-F5om the Lower Bay, packet-ships Ashburton, for Liverpeoi, Alert, for Vaiparsiso, J. G. Costar, for Bic, N. B.; Agnese of Cage de Verlis, Br. ship Halcyon, for St. John, N. B.; bart Oregon, for Mentevidee.

gation.

The increase of population and business in Aspinwall, for a few weeks past is quite evident.

The Panama Foreign Hospital was reported to have suspended its operations a few days since; but it appears that there are some \$4,000 in hand, and it is to be kept up as long as that lasts. Meantime a Committee is to endeavor to secure the tax payment which has supported it in New-York. The cause of its collection being stopped, was the advice of the United States Consul at Panama, that it was illegal, &c. We do not believe it can be collected in New-York as in Panama; the manner of securing it, that

sickness, shall be entitled to travel on the same ficket, in any of the same Company's steamers, whenever they are in a proper condition to go.

Several considerable changes have taken place during the fortnight. Several new hotels have been opened, and the "City" has passed into the hands of Messrs. Johnson & Co., and Mr. Hemis is now engaged in the preparation of a large establishment for himself.

the river, as there could not be found any fraces of them on this side.

"We are here determined to declare war on our own hook, if we cannot induce 'Uncle Sam' to do something for us soon, as we are being continually plandered by these Indians and half-bloods, who one day rank as Mexicaus and the next as Indians.

A public meeting had been held on the subject, at which a series of resolutions calling on the Mexicau authorities and citizens to remove the Indians, and effectually protect the citizens from their depredations. The following is one of the resolutions passed:

\*\*Invited\*\* That we desire to live in peace and harmony with our good neighbors on the opposite side of the river; but, that, if they continue to let these landars remain among them, and to conservance and it married and role, with their implied consent, we shall in self-series, be comprised to place all on the same footing, and to hold defense, be comprised to place all on the same footing and to hold defense, as we now held the Indians, without the pair of law, and worthy of death whenever or whenever they may be found.

The building was owned by the Union India Rubber

Sin: Please correct the account of the fire at Harlem,

ECONOMY IN FOOD.

sells for three and three and a half cents a pound. Both

tatoes, cabbage and all sorts of green trash now in market,

more healthy.

All these preparations of economical food, are made by the North American Phalanx, and we believe also by

ten dollers worth of potatoes.

Rice is another economical article of food, and when mixed with sugar, particularly so. You had better feed a hungry beggar upon rice-pudding than the cheapest food meat that you can buy.

Eggs, even at the usual high prices, are cheaper than

you will be able to feed a hungry family far more economically than you are doing at present. nomically than you are doing at present.

We might continue our list of economical articles of food, but we have no faith in working a reform because

would surprise even a cotton-planter of South Carolina.

Fruit of various kinds grows to great perfection. The

To all this there is a drawback, which has heretofore deterred settlers from seeking a home there, who know how

Two years ago, an effort was made in a new line to ame-

ing out there to reside, urging them, if they were determ ined to try to cultivate the soil, to keep their residence in the city, for fear of the Arabs. This did not suit their plens, and they took up their residence upon the land and commenced operations, plowing deep with one of our best plows, harrowing with an iron-toothed harrow, such as as never seen there before, and planting corn, potatoes. beans, peas, eats, barley, wheat, and all sorts of garden